1: Holmberg--43 [7] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 491

"The most common method of crossing a deep stream is to fell a tree from one bank to the other. If the stream is fairly wide, a tree may be felled from either bank. If this does not prove feasible, a heavy liana may be tied to trees on both banks—one individual swims across with the liana—and the people pass from one side to the other by going hand over hand along the liana, the body being buoyed up by the water. It is interesting to note that D'Orbigny (1835-47, vol. 4, pp. 343-344) first called out attention to this method of crossing the rivers more than a hundred years ago. When crossing streams or rivers, burdens are generally placed on the head to keep them dry, and the children are carried astraddle on the shoulders."

1: Holmberg--43 [8] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 133, 491

"A great many streams become stagnant during the dry season, and are covered with a dense blanket of water grass. These growths are usually so thick that one can walk quickly over their tops without sinking into the water below. But for aid in crossing such streams saplings or bamboos are sometimes laid on top of the grass so as to make a temporary bridge."

3: Métraux--112 [5] (no date) 1942 Siriono
116, 491, 854

"Lacking boats, the Siriono crossed rivers on hanging bridges built of creepers. To build these bridges, they first stuck poles in the earth on one shore and propped them with sticks. They then attached creepers to the poles and ran them to similar poles or to semisubmerged logs on the opposite shore. Children were carried in slings made of twined fibers."